stand in the same relation to them that the Fifthevenue gentlemen does to his private carriage. 2. We speak from extensive personal observatien when we say that several thousands of our citizens do ride to or from Church in Railcars every fair Sabbath-so that C. is misken on that part also. 3. Whoever has passed a Sabbath at Coney Island (east-end) or any other popular resort within easy reach of our City must know that the licensed earriages of our Hackmen and Stable-Keepers are extensively hired and used on that day-we think more so in semmer than on any other day-and that not one in a hundred of those who hire them drive to Church. If, then, either is to be stopped, and but one, we insist that livery stables should be shut up on Sunday rather than Railroad cars should be stopped. But we do not maintain *that anything should or should not be done in the premises. Our position is that if anything is done to enforce by law a stricter observance of the Sabbath, it must be so done that the men who can only afford to pay six-pence for a ride shall feel that the man who rides in his own carriage or hires a livery turn-out for two or three dollars, is put under the same restrictions with himself. If this is not attended to, we apprehend difficulty in enforcing any ordipance that may be passed.

The President has recognized William Henry Ladson as Vice Consul pro tempore of Denmark, he State of South Carolina, to reside at Charleston.

Genius of Milton.

By John Thompson, Esq., of Poughkespsie. Last evening the eighth of the "Popular

Series of Lectures" was delivered in the Tabernacle, by John Thomrson, Esq., of the Poughkeepsic Bar. The attendance was respectable, but not very nu-On being introduced to the audience, Mr. T. commenced his discourse by observing that high up on the steeps of Parnassus, in close contiguity, towered three statues chiseled in eternal granite, and wreathed with the bays of immortality-Shukapere, Milton and Ry ron; the first two by the unanimous suffrage of the world, the last by all but those who permitted their abhorrence of moral deformity to destroy their appreciation of splendid mental endowment He referred to Byron as a poet not as a man—to the gush of his glorious genius, bathing hill and valley, stream and mountain, in hues of unut terable beauty ; weaving his garlands on the lightning's wing and talking with the thunder; throwing his hands across the finest chords of the human soul-reveling in the fountains of sympathy and feeling, and awaking the wildest eassion or soothing them into tranquil calmness. Of the moral uses to which those powers had been applied, the lecturer would say nothing; but the powers themselves were confessed. Shakspere, if he wrote any of the plays attributed to him, was essentially the poet of human nature and of all time. He swept with a master hand the whole field of humanity, and left for his successors forever to reap behind him, gleaning but low on earth, yet in spirit he walked with God like kernels where he bore away the richest sheaves. But Adam in the garden. He was more than a prophet. the object of the lecture was to speak of John Milton, the erudite scholar, the stern lofty-minded statesman. He was an annunciator and expounder of one great and glorious principle of moral and political freedom which the hater of tyrants and hypocrites, the incorruptible man, the earnest, virtuous, devoted patriot; the chamhas had its fulfillment, or obtained its development in pion of liberty and truth, the poet of Heaven, companion of the high imaginings of power supernal high imaginings of power supernal historian of angels, arch-angels; opponent of thrones and principalities, the Reformer whose influence the moral and political relations of men had hardly as yet seen its beginning. The turer then took a review of the early life of Milton, detailing many particulars relative to the birth and education of the poet, and the social influences thrown around him, stamping impressions upon his youthful mind, which, to a considerable extent, went to make up the character of the statesman and patrict in after years. Mr. T. also succinctly referred to Milton's travels through Central Europe, enumerating the acquaintanceships which he formed with many of the distinguished scholars of the day-Grotius, Gallileo, Diodati, &c., &c. When Milton returned to the shores of England James had finished his pedantry with his life, and Charles had ascended the throne entertaining the same narrow ty-

remnical notions upon the doctrine of the right Divine which rendered his father at once despotic and contemptible. Milton upon his return home, opened a school, in which he was ostensibly engaged in the tion of youth, but still found time to throw together those papers, the publication of which, whilst they startled the entire nation, did much toward directing the public mind in the proper channel. A social and political storm was upheaving the bosom of society to its profoundest depths, and the sword of the people clearing its way through the corruptions of the was clearing its way through the corruption, the arregant prelacy, until it finally reached Charles himself. apulses of the public mind at that juncture needed direction-the ship of State-a pilot through those unknown seas, in which she was now careening. Milton's became the guiding mind-his word became one of exhortation and command; in his hand lay victory, not for an hour or a day, but for all eternity His voice rung out in trumpet-tenes over the Old England awaking the dormant enerof the people and breathing fire, and and strength into the public heart. He believed that now was an opening for the people to secure real freedom, and not a sham mockery of such and at the same time free themselves forever from kingly and prelatic despotism. With a noble devotion behis country and his race, he stood up single-handed in the great breach that the fiery sword of Cromwell made, and constructed new defenses for the people, which, had they been true to themselves, would have saved them and their children years of bloodshed and sufering, and secured to them and their posterity those certain elements of happiness and prosperity which were only to be found in a nation's freedom. In 1641 mattacked Prelacy, in his well known work on that eject-not as with a small sword and standing in len slippers. His passages were not like the faints d an accomplished fencer, but like those of the battles The gods. Calm and undisturbed, he surveyed the tire field of public discontent, and beheld the consti tionslity of the realm swallowed up in the unprinciand extertions of the Sovereign, while the Church corrupted to its core by the arrogance and imsorelity of a disgraceful priesthood. He sought to werce her from the State and with a firery whip to thatise the thieves who would fain and and sell the cred wrinkles upon her majestic brow. The lecturer made a passing allusion to Milton's marriage with the Mary Powell, and the unfortunate issue that so really awaited that connexion. A turn of the wheel Make the many who had bitten the dust beneath the masters. Down went the mitre, cassock and prebey. Milton, who had no sympathy with sectarianism s much as lay in his power to soften the rule of the party in power. His advocacy of the complete my of the press was fearless, and went further than that of any who had preceded him. Thousands of his examperaries raised their voices against ship-money

my among the masses. He considered that the

for the utmost liberty of the press Great events

could think for themselves as well as tax them-

About this time he published his Arcophagi,

new sweeping on to their termination. Charles

promised and broken his word so often,

aquer him, or be conquered by him. His

Property to the merciless extortions of a corrupt

Charles fell. Nevertheless his execution, no matter

nation came to the conclusion either

ment for words spoken in debate, and he gave

od. The consummation was at hand—the head

edient it may have been on the score of sound

dency of the public mind to swerve back to its

by Parliament—the pen of Milton was again

flege and a tresson. In order to counteract

requisition; and in 1648 his treatise upor mure of Kings and Magistrates" allayed the fer-

equent upon the stern measure

policy, astonished the nation, and was looked up-

ment of the public mind. His reply, also, to the celebrated Ikon Basilica" completely dissipated the sophis-try of that insidious publication. Mr. S. then enumerated many of the other works, the production of which occupied Milton's attention after his forty ninth year; at the same time cursorarily alluding to the death of Cromwell in 1659, the vacillating servility of the parliament, and the final restoration of the Stuart's in the person of Charles the Second, the ignoble dependance of the latter upon the bounty of Louis the fourteenth and the humble obscurity in which Milton now found himself overpowered with infirmities, and comparative poverty. The Paradise Lost was not yet written. And turned his thoughts to the idea that encouraged him in success and defeat; and in disgrace, and sickness, he composed that poem, which Hume and Macaulsy considered the most sublime in any language, Homer, Lucretius and Tasso not excepted. Critics had surmised without end as to where he obtained the kints or original idea of the work Voltaire appeared to refer it to an Italian tragelyothers to the Inferno. But it was clear that to a mind like Milton's no other than what the Bible suggested was necessary. The idea was there, and in that volume the characters and thrilling events of his norm were furnished to his hand. Indeed, it was the terrible conformation—the great originality and wondrously skillful filling up of the picture sketched by Moses that gave his performance such power over us. So that in fact while his sublime epic took captive our imagination, it came not as a beautiful construction of man, but al most as a revelation of the Almighty himself. It was no disparagement to his genius that the Bible furnished the idea of Paradise Lost, any more than it de tracted from Homer's reputation that he connected together in his poem the political traditions of the Greeks, without perhaps inventing one of them. Here, then, at his house in Artillery-walk, Bunhill Fields, we see Milton for the last time, and in 1604 he fell asleep in the arms of his friends at the age of sixty-six. Cir cumstances made men, but men made circumstances truly. The soul within gave shape to the events with Oliver made armies and victories; in any other men's hands the former would have been a rabble-the latter a rout. So Napoleon erected a throne in France and ascended it : to another man it would have been a scaffold. Milton owed his success to his great soul alone. Had the times been different, his genius would not have sought its devel

opment in the way it did; but it would most assuredly, in some mode have emerged from its shell, to the admiration of all men and of all ages. The genius of Milton occupied the broadest basis of humanity. As a patriot he knew no fear-he shrank from no toil, no fatigue, no danger, could he advance his country's good. Unawed by power, and unseduced by temporary success, he trod buoyant in the van of his country's defenders, and counted not his life dear if by his instrumentality a pure religion and free govern ment were secured to his fellow-citizens. Though his wife fersook him, he was a kind and faithful husband His cruelty to his daughters was a ridiculous misrepre sentation. How unreasonable their complaint that their blind father requirred them to read and write of him, and shame upon them that they should have suffered him to be dependent upon the kindness of friends in his latter days. As a Christian man he had more then Roman fortitude and firmness. He was mentally spiritual-he dwelt in the secret places of the Most High, and abode under the shadow of the His physical bereavement set him spart from the common lot of mortals, elevating and consecrating him to the dignity of heavenly companionship. Though he dwelt in darkened halls here be

the liberty and happiness of our race. At the close, as well as during the progress of the lecture, Mr. Thompson was warmly applauded.

Social Reform Meeting.

A recently organized Industrial and Educational Association know as the "Raritan Bay Union," held a public meeting at Clinton Hall last evening, for the purpose of making a statement of the object and general plans of the Association. There were present delegates from the Hopedale Community in Massachu setts, and from the North American Phalanx in New Jersey, and a brief history of each of those Associations was rendered.

The audience at Clinton Hall last evening was fair in point of numbers; and of an intellectual appearance Quite a number of ladies were present. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Geo. B. Arnold, of the Rar tan Bay Union, who stated that the meeting had been called together in accordance with a prospectus which he read. That prospectus announced the formation of this Union, unpledged as yet to any social theory as yet

The domain consists of two hundred and seventy acres of fertile and easily cultivated land, at the mouth of Raritan River, near Porth Amboy. It is well watered healthy, open to the sea air, and easy of access.

Here it is proposed to erect a wharf; workshops supplied with power and labor-saving machinery; studios for artists; a unitary dwelling, with suites of spartments and single rooms, lighted, watered, warmed and ventilated according to the most convenient modes now in use; separate houses for those who prefer a more private life; a laundry, furnished with economical washing, drying and ironing apparatus; cold, hot and steem baths; a bakery and refectory, whence meals will be supplied at moderate rates, either in private houses and spartments, or in the public refreshment hall : a gymnasium ; a school house ; rooms for library, lectures and worship, together with such other building as may be demanded by social use and conve

The several departments of the farm, workshops, &c., will be rented to groups or to individuals uniting in the enterprise, either at a fixed remunerative rent, sufficient to induce the investment of necessary capital, and to keep the stock at its par value, or for a rent contingent in part on the profits of the business, as may in each case be agreed on. It is proposed, also, to establish an agency in New-York for the sale of articles produced in the Union, where samples may be exhibited. and goods distributed without deduction of profits, directly to the retailer or consumer.

Education will be a central object in the Union. The intention is to organize such a system of training-gyannastic, industrial, scientific, literary, artistic, social and spiritual,-as shall promote vigorous development and a practical preparation for whatever sphere the tastes and abilities of the young, of either sex, seem best to

Education will be accessible to all the children of members; and as many children from abroad will be received as the limits of the Union will permit; and the hope is, to surround the pupils with such an atmosphere of friendly and parental guardianship as will, to a high degree, insure their health, purity and symmetric growth.

Without professing a definite creed, or attempting to lay down precise laws, the originators of the Raritan Bay Union assure those who may feel prompted to become stockholders and members, that their purpose is to organize such relations as shall strengthen and purify all ties-Conjugal, Parental, Filial, Fraternal, Communal-which are sanctioned by the Christian Religion and approved by the highest experience, and that their hope is to attain more and more to that loving communion, which is the only true law of life in God's kingdom,

alike on earth as in Heaven.

Mr. Wm. Henry Channing, of Rochester, also a member of this Union, was then introduced to the meeting and proceeded to remark upon the advantages of these Associations. A few years since, when the discussion of the social question ran high, there were prospects that the nation would be converted at once. The prospects are hopeful that these Associations will yet be formed, in which capitalists, philanthropists and Christians-the poor, suffering tempted; and in short, all classes can cooperate. He had great confidence in them, and supposed the social plan would then be adopted generally. There was much excitement in the Northern States; rash plans were entered into, and failed becouse there were no clear views of principles, and an inadequate investment of capital. But two of the efforts of that day stand successful-the North American Phalanx, in New-Jersey, and the Hopedale, in Massachusetts. These have met with success.

In commencing this new enterprise, it differs with these established: it is simple. It will be more limited in its outset. It will form a slight transition from Society as it is. It will be of a more practical character. Friends who are united in main views, upon social and educational matters may unite their meens in a quiet

neighborhood near New York, and build up an institu tion which shall form itself. Let the objects gradually develop themselves rather than be laid out in advance. Let it combine the advantages of an Association to meet men's wants, supply them the comforts and necessities of life, and educate the children and the adults. It is desired by those who originated the movement to form a Society which is to be Christian in the spirit of Christian love, and which would sanction all sacred ties. In France many of the Socialists regard slightly the sacred ties. We desire to take them up and perfeet them. We believe in the sacredness of marriage. The evils of society prevent the enjoyment of all the advantages of the connubial relation. Nowhere is that relation so much regarded as in these Associations. This one make as slight a change as possible between capital and labor. It is intended to be an Association of capitalists, and it is designed to make it extended by taking in those having capital. Some further remarks were made by Mr. Channing, besides those of which the above is but an abstract.

Mr. Balou, of the Hopedale Community, in Mass., then made a statement of some length-descriptive, statistical, historical and constitutional-of that Association. That Community has about 70 regularly admitted constitutional members, and has a population of over 40 families, occupying a village of thirty-one cottages and dwellings, and the unitary mausion. Besides it has a school of from 45 to 50 pupils. The industrial operations are carried on in a dozen or more branches. Five or six buildings are used as mills and machine shops, supplied by a sufficient water power. There is also a union grocery store, a printing office, an educational chapel and a semi-monthly newspaper connected therewith. Also about six hundred acres of land in Milford, 32 miles south of Boston. Operations were commenced here in April, 1852. This Community has its agricultural, orcharding, horticultural, transportation, carpentering, cabinetmaking, printing, comme exchange, and educational departments. The social and religious basis was then fully stated, and other points of advantage in such associations, and of social evils in need of a remedy were discussed in the lengthy statement made.

Mr. Charles Sears, of the North American Phalanx, made a similar report of the affairs of the phalanx to that of Mr. Balou. He said they had not appeared in public heretofore, they had desired to settle certain questions. They have had 9 years of associated life with successful results; but he had not time to give the

history in detail. Mr. Albert Brisbane was called forward and spoke for some time with much energy upon the evils of our present social system, their tendencies and remedies. He referred to the enthusiasm which existed on the subject of Associations in 1842 and 1844, when there were prospects of a complete change. Since then he had continued to study the principles of society. He had visited Europe three different times, had beheld the operations of association there, and had come back believe as he had believed for 20 years on the subject of society. But he believed that to succeed the experiment must be commenced by schools for the young When men have reached the age of 35 usually they are so fixed in their habits that it is quite impossible to modify them and adapt them to this more manifest style of life. Men are constantly carrying on this war of strife. Selfishness is forced upon them. The selfishness of the world crowds upon them, and would make them suffer, but they will not suffer, and they turn in defense, and then commences their selfish warfare against the world-to be continued through life. It is difficult to organize society with men of fixed habits, and attention must be turned to children, with the hope that, being trained up in the knowledge of the system of true society, they will aid in the dissemination of the system. At present there is, he said, an aristocracy of capital, of wealth growing up in this country, which increases its oppression of labor; and unless these evil tendencies can be arrested and remedied, there is danger that capital will get labor completely in subjection—in which case labor would rise up in rebellion against capital. The speaker expresend the opinion that at the present rate there would be a most fearful civil war in our cities a century hence between labor oppressed and capital dominant, unless some remedy were applied to the evil. Some further remarks were made by this speaker, after which the meeting was brought to a close.

THE LATEST NEWS.

SI TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNA Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver-ste The Fulton-No Congressional Obsequies to

Webster.
Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1852.

The advices brought by the steamer Fulton, which arrived here on Tuesday, are kept very careully from the public. Circumstances, however, indie that there is nothing important in them, either with respect to the case of Capt. Gray, of the Lady Suffolk, who has been overhauled at Havana for selling his ship for a slaver, or any other matter.

There has been talk about Congressional Obsequies to Webster, but the Massachusetts Delegation will yield to the precedent in Mr. Legare's case, who died in 1843, as Attorney-General and acting Secretary of State. His death was not noticed by Congress, and accordingly Mr. Webster's will not be.

XXXIID CONGRESS Second Session.

SENATE......Washington, Dec. 8, 1852. The Senate commenced business at 121

Mr. HALE appeared to-day and took his seat. The CHAIR laid before the Senate the report of the Land Office on Private Claims in Louisiana Tabled and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Chase gave notice of a bill granting to Ohio all the unsold and unappropriated public lands in Mr. Rusk offered a resolution calling upon

the State Department for copies of all correspondence in the year 1835, between the State Department and the Mexican Minister and the Republic of Texas, touching Indian aggressions. Adopted.

Mr. CLEMENS introduced a joint resolution, authorizing the President of the United States to con fer the rank of Lieutenant-General by Brevet upon Major-General Winfield Scott for meritorious services.

Mr. Gwin gave notice of a bill granting public lands for the construction of a Railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific.

Mr. HALE offered a resolution, rescinding the ule which declares the Senate will not adopt the usual honors and ceremonies in cases where the member shall die during the recess. Laid over.

The Kentucky contested election case was taken up. The vote being about to be taken by Yeas and Nays. The Chair said that the list of Senatars contained the names of those who were here at the last session, and he submitted the question to the Senate, whether the name of Mr. Merriwether should be called

Mr. Dawson called for the reading of the credentials of Mr. Meriwether.

Mr. BRODHEAD said there was no necessity for reading them, all knew their contents.

Mr. HUNTER suggested, by general consent, that Mr. Merriwether's name be omitted in this vote. Mr. CLEMENS said this would decide the very question at issue. If Mr. Merriwether was entitled to

e seat, his name should be called. If his name is not called, then he is not a Senator, and Mr. Dixon ought to Mr. Dawson thought the roll ought to be made up according to the face of credentials. Mr.

Merriwether, according to his credentials, cessed to be a Senger on the 1st of September. Mr. Cass said the Senate must decide the

question in some shape—the credentials of Mr. Merri-wether showed that he was duly appointed, and the limitation of the Governor was of no consequencethe tenure of the appointment was fixed by the Constitution, and not by the certificate of the Governor.

Mr. BRIGHT said that according to all Parliamentary law no one interested in a question could vote; even if Mr. Merriwether were here he could not vote on this question. He believed Mr. Merriwether was a sitting member, and upon all questions except where interested had a right to vote.

The CHAIR said his being interested did not prevent the name from being called.

The debate was continued, but was finally postponed till Monday next.

A message was received from the House announcing the passage of the bill granting a register to the bark Kate Wheeler. The bill was taken up, the amendment agreed to and passed.

Mr. Gwrs submitted a resolution, which was laid over, directing the Committee on Finance to report, before the 1st of January, all the general approion bills except the Civil and Diplomatic bill.

A bill was received from the House making appropriation for bringing to the seat of Government the Electoral votes for President and Vice President.

It was taken up and passed. The Senate adjourned at 10 minutes past 1:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Standing Committees were annousced, and are the same as last session, with the following ex-

Committee on Elections-Mr. Stratton, in room of Mr. on Claims—Messra Cleveland and Mace, in room of Ran-

On Post-Office—Mr. Cullom in place of Mr. Fowler. On the District of Columbia—Wm. Preston in place

On the District of Columbia—Win. Freston in place of Mr. Outlaw.

On the Judiciary—Mr. Outlaw in place of Mr. Marshall.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Letcher and McQueen in place of Stanton (Ky.) and Rantoul.

On Pablic Expenditures—Mr. Davis (Ind.) in place of Andrew Johnson. Andrew Joinson.
On Private Land Claims—Sherrard Clemens (Va.) in place of Thompson (Va.)
On Manufactures—Mr. Reed in place of Mr. Thompson,

On Military Affairs—Mr. Faulkner in place of Mr. Burt. On the Militia—Mr. Gilmore instead of Mr. Andrews. On Naval Affairs—Mr. Florence instead of Mr. Ross. On Invalid Pensions—John Moore in place of Johnson, of

On Mileage-Mr. Stephens, of New York, in place of

On Engravings—Mr. Jenkins, in place of Mr. Hammond. On Printing—Meers. Gorman, Haven, and Stanton, (Ky) On motion of Mr. Fuller, (Me.) the House took up and passed the Senate bill authorizing a register to issue to bark Kate Wheeler, of Maine.

Mr. Houston introduced a bill appropriating \$20,000 for the payment, as compensation of the mem bers for bringing to Washington the votes for President and Vice-President.

The bill having been read twice, Mr. Houston asked that it be put on its passage, remarking that several of the messengers are already in the city, and that it allows them the usual compensation.

Mr. Sterness, (Ga.) inquired what the Mr. Housros replied, twenty-five cents a

Mr. Stephens-When was the law passed ?

Mr. Houston-In 1848. Mr. Sterness rejoined that it appeared to

him double compensation was allowed four year ago. Mr. Houston explained that the former compensation was then merely restored, it having been previously cut down one half.

Mr. Stephens said that all he wanted was to put the Messengers on an equality. The bill was passed.

Mr. Scupper rose and announced the death of his colleague, Orin Fowler, which took place in this city 3d September last, aged 61 years. He traced at length the history of the deceased, and passed a high culorium on his public and private character, and in conclusion submitted the usual resolutions of regret, and to wear crape on the left arm for thirty days, and as a further mark of respect, the House adjourned.

The Havana Dispatches by the Fulton.

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1852. The U.S. steamer Fulton brings dispatches frem Consul Sharkey in regard to the imprisonment of Captain Gray and the officers and crew of the ship Laly Suffolk The contents we have not yet ascertain

A Cabinet meeting was held to-day and it is supposed they had the subject under consideration

We learn from the officers of the Fulton that Judge Sharkey, and Capt. Hollis of the Cyane, had an interview with the Captain-General in regard to the affair shortly before the Fulton left, and it is thought probable that the accused would be released, there not being sufficient evidence that the Lady Suffolk would be engaged in the slave trade-it being besides understood that the Captain General was privately aiding and abetting the slave trade.

Everything was quiet in Havana. Americans were scarce, and were narrowly watched.

Interesting from the South-General Pillow Gov. Marcy-The Loss of the British Bark J. S. De Wolfe-The North Carolina Legislature-Seizure of Manifesto Documents in

Havana.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1852,
The mail from New-Orleans, as late as due, is to head.

Gen. Pillow met with a public reception at

East Feliciana, Ls.
Governor Marcy and son arrived at Savan-

The British bark J. S. DeWolfe, reported schore at St. Catharine's Island has proved a total loss. The passengers and crew had arrived at Sevannah. The vessel was owned at St. John's, and was insured with the argo in Liverpool.

The North Carolina Legislature had another

ballot for U.S. Senator on Monday. The vote stood: Rayner, Whig, 79; Dobbin, Dem., 73; Scattering, 7. Rayner consequently lacked two votes only of election. Much excitement existed.

A letter from Havana in the New-Orleans A letter from Havana in the New-York have been selected by the Government. The documents advised penceable people to stay at home and mind their own business, in which they would be protected, during the approaching invasion.

It is said that over 4,000 African slaves have

been landed in Cuba since Canedo was appointed Cap-tain General.

Another Terrific Storm on Lake Erie-Disasters, &c.

Buffato, Wednesday, Dec. 8. A terrific storm prevailed last night on the Lake. The steamer Baltic which left here for Detroit last night was seen early this morning laboring in the trough of the sea. When off Barcelona she got in the trough and could not turn, and had to back all the way down to the River.

For several hours she lay unable to move, and much excitement existed here, there being no bout to send to her aid. She got in about noon, with her cabin torn to pieces, guards smashed, and much other dam-

The brig Concord, which left here last night, was caught in the storm and ran back to port, having lost overboard two locomotives intended for the Rock Island Railroad. The brig sustained some damage, but

The vessels out must have been in great danger, and the wind is still high. The Western Telegraph lines are down. We are

consequently without intelligence from along the shore. South Carolina Legislature-Mayor of Sa-Vannah.
CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1852.

The Committee appointed by the House has reported adversely to the Telegraph bill. T. W. Glover, Clerk of the House has been

ected Judge vice Evans the new Senator. Richard Wayne has been elected Mayor of

Snow Storms in Nova Scotia-Loss of the British Brig Ottoman. Bestron, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1832. By the Halifar papers we notice that heavy is the limited papers we notice that neavy isls of snow have taken place there and in various parts of the Province. So violent was the storm on the 24th uit, that the telegraph line between Amherst and Sack-ville, a distance of only 9 miles, was broken in sixty

Snow has fallen to the depth of four feet on a level in Pictou, seriously retarding the mails.

The British brig Ottoman, Pike, from St.

Johns, N. F. for Boston, with a full cargo of oil, fish, &c., has been lost on Sable Island. Particulars not given.

Cargo insured abroad.

Award of the Contract for Supplying the

Public Printing Paper. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1852. Mr. Towers, the superintendent of the public rinting, has to-day accepted the proposals of Henr outler & Co., of New York, for furnishing paper for public printing, for the year commencing on the 1st met. for the first three classes, he being the lowest ladder. The following are the terms: Class one, \$6.30 per resm; class two, \$8.40; class three, \$3.16. The entire contract emounts to nearly \$100,000. Class four has not yet been decided.

Departure of the America for Liverpool.

Bosrow, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1852.
The royal mail steamship America, sailed at norn to day, with 31 peasengers for Liverpool and 6for Halisay. She takes out \$325,000 in American gold.

Non-Arrival of the Ningara at Halifex.

Sr. Johns, Wednesday, Dec. 8-12 P. M.
We have no intelligence of the stoamer Niagara having resched Halifax. The line has been down between Sackville, N. B., and Amberts, N. S.; but an Express has been in readiness to take the news to Sackville, so that no great delay could have arisen on account of this break. A dispatch just received from Sackville says there is no prospect of the steamer to-night.

Conviction for Murder.

David Jewell, who, with two others, assailed and killed Samuel Mitchell in the street, on the 5th of July, was convicted to-day of murder in the first degree.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

A man named Woods was killed last night on the Morristown Railroad, near Conshohocken. His body was found on the track this morning, and he is sup-posed to have been lying on the road when the accident happened.

Recovery of Stolen Property.

Baltymore, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1852. We have no mail south of Richmond to-night. Some \$3,000 worth of dry goods, belonging to Some \$3,900 worth of dry goods, belonging to several wholesale deelers, were recovered to lay from Thomas Hanberry the keeper of a second-hand store on Harrisca-st., by whom they had been stolen. The goods were brought from Philadelphia in the propeller line and deposited on the wharf, whence four cases were removed by a negro drayman employed by Hanberry. The police got on the track and scinetit the goods, which have since been identified by the owners. Hanberry and the drayman have been both arrested and committed.

Marine Disasters

Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1839.

The bark J. H. Duvall, from Baltimore for Sosten, struck on Hedge Fence, Vineyard Sound, on the light of the 7th inst; was tight at last accounts and had acceeded in discharging one lighter load of her cargo. The brig H. Kellock, Havana for Boston,

ent ashore on the same place, but got off without The brig Mary Adelaide of N. Y., from Rio 60 ays, with 1.150 bbls, of sperm oil, the cargo of the ship enry Clay, of Nantucket, condemned, arrived at Ed-ertuwn, December 6. Mr. Allison, chief officer, fell om aloft to the deck on the 23d Nov. and was in-

The bark Avola, from Charleston, before reported lost on the Sow and Pigs, is insured in this city on the vessel and cargo for \$21,000. At last accounts

there was a fair prospect that she would be towed into port. A part of her deck load of cotton had been picked up by lighters.

[A dispatch just received from New-Bedford says the bark Avola has reached that port, still on her beam

The Union at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1852.
The steamship Union, Capt. Adams, arrived here at 3 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. Arrival of the Steamship Great Britain.

By the arrival of the U.S. sloop-of-war St. Mary's, Capt. Magruder, at Philadelphia yesterday morning from the Pacific, by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, advices from Cape Town to Oct. 26 have The Great Britain Times contains the log

of the steamthip Great Britain, Capt, Mathews, on her passage from Liverpool to Australia, besides various pleasant reading matter in reference to her. The G. B. sailed from Liverpool Aug. 21, and dropped anchor in Table Bay at noon on the 10th of October. On one day she made a distance of 244 miles.

The Cape Town Mail of Oct. 25 contains

mercus notices of incidents of the Kailir war, which mate be not nearly suppressed. Various collisions ween the troops and the rebels are noticed, though de ided hards. A small force of police, Fingoes, Mounted Ri-

and Rangers, under Commandant Currey, had ted a band of rebels in the Colony of Albany, killing ling others, and capturing five gu Hearne and two men of the 12th Regiad been killed by a marauding party of Kaffirs A dozen or more petty engagements with mentors, with slight loss on either side, are noticed

. Catheart's conduct of the war is a subject of much controversy among writers for the press.

The Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church was in session at Capetown.

Arrival of the Brig Mary Adeline, Captain Ouksmith, at Edgartown-Death of His

Mate, &c. It will be seen, by reference to our Marine Department, that Capt. Oaksmith, of the brig Mary Adeline, has arrived at Edgarton, bringing the cargo of the whale ship Henry Clay, condemned at Rio Janeiro. We mak lowing extract from a letter, by Capt. Oak-

Few vessels have encountered rougher weather than mine in coming on to the coast. Off the Island of Bermuda, my mate to whom I was greatly attached, fell from the main yard to the deck and was almost immediately killed. He expired in my arms, and you may well imagine the horror of my feelings at seeing one so devoted to me, meet with such an end. He has been with me through much rough service, and you may have noticed in my letter, giving an account of the African fight, how bravely he behaved, standing by me through that perilous period, when we were but three men against three thousand savages."

The name of the mate, it will be remembered, was Alexander E. Allnison.

HAYTI.

By the arrival of the bark Charles E. Lex at Philadelphie, from Port-au-Prince, which port she left on the 23d ult, we learn that the country was tranquil, and the port healthy, notwithstanding the prevaence of heavy rains, which had continued for several days, with little or no intermission, and which injured the crops very seriously, rendering the coffee crop one month later in maturing. Business, with the exception of American provisions, which were steady, but in good demand, was dull and heavy. Several foreign versels were in port, waiting to load coffee for Europe. Coffee on board was worth \$117 currency P cwt.; log

wood \$51 ₱ 1,000 fbs., and doubloons were \$232 @ \$236. Sidney Oaksmith, Esq., who was appointed by the American Consul, Mr. Usher, of Port-au-Prince, as Provisional Consul at Aux Cayes, has been confirmed in his office by our Government. Mr. Oaksmith had the warm support of all the merchants as well as the captains of the vessels trading at the Island.

HONDURAS.

The brig Lucy Ann, from Belize, Honduras, The bilg Lucy Ann, from Delize, frontinas, Nov. 16, arrived at this port this morning. Our last advices from Belize stated the circumstances of the wrock of the brig Lothera, bound from Belize to Boston, on the kland of Cozumel, Coast of Yucatan; that after the wreck the Captain left the vessel in charge of the officers and crew and went to Belize, where he sold the wreck as it lay to Priest & Co., of Belize and this city; that the purchasers sent a vessel and men to Cozumel to land

and crew and went to bearty, that the purchasers sent a vessel and men to Cozumel to land the cargo, but that after they had commenced operations a body of Spaniards took possession of the vessel and drove off the men claiming salvage, on the ground of the wreck being on their shore.

Upon hearing of this the owner in Belize started for Cozumel, armed with a protest from the British Commander at Belize, and also with a remonstrance from the American Censul of that place. We now learn by letters received here that the Spaniards refused to give up the vessel unless they were paid \$1,000, which was finally given to them under protest. Cozumel is a port of Yucatan, and therefore is under Mexican rule, though Mexico has of lete years exercised but little sovereignty over that Province. The documents in the case have therefore been sent to this country, with a view of making a claim on the Government of Mexico for redress in the matter. dress in the matter.

The captain of the Lucy Ann brings no definite ad-

vices relative to the Indian war which it is stated has re-cently broken out with great violence in Yucstan. [Boston Traveller.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. SLOOP-OF-WAR ST. MARY'S AT PHILADELPHIA.-The U. S. sloop-of-war St. Mary's, Commander Magrader, arrived at the Philadelphia Navy Yard yesterday morning, after a very rapid passage from the Pacific vid the Cape of Good

The St. Mary's sailed from Norfolk Oct. 22, 1850, and has visited all the principal ports of the Pasific, touch-

ing at the Northern and Southern group of Islands, and sailed from thence to the East Indies. She has sailed upward of 60,600 miles, and arrived here from Cape Town in the shortest passage on record, being but 20

days to the Copes. Left at Cape Town loading for Boston, the American

clippers Springbok and Ocean Wave.

The crew of the St. Mary's are healthy, and have loss but two men during the cruise, one from con-

and the other a sailor taken from the Pegees lalands. who died of congestion of the brain.

The following is a list of the St. Mary's office

The following is a list of the St. Mary's officers:
George A. Magruder, Commander; James S. Biddle,
exofficer, 1st Lieutenant; R. H. Wyman, 2d Lieutenant;
T. G. Corbin, Acring Lieutenant; H. C. Blake, Acting
Lieutenant; J. J. Abertheney, Surgeon; R. B. Tanstal,
Assistant Surgeon; A. E. Watson, Purser; Jonathan
Young, Acting Master; G. R. Graham, Lieutenant of
Marines; J. M. Dulancy Forest, W. R. Mercer, Passed
Midsbipmen; W. H. Ward, J. A. Gier, B. P. Loyal, Mdshipmen; — Meade, Carpenter; W. B. Fuzette, Scilmaker; Jemes Hudson, Gunner.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy. Secretary KENNEDY reports that the vessels

in service in the Navy have been employed in six squadrons, viz: that of the East Indies, the Pacific, the African Coast, Brazil, the Mediterranean, and the coast of the United States. Com. Perry has been ordered to command the Fast India Squadron, and Com. Aulick will come home from there. That squadron will consist of the ship-of the-line Vermont, the Pow hatan steam frigate, Capt. McCluney, (sent in place of the Princeton, whose machinery has proved defective, but less so than was at first supposed,) the corvette but less so than was at first supposed.) the corvette Macedonian, Capt. Abbot, the sloop-of-war Vandalia, Commander Pope, and the steamer Alleghany, Commander Sauds, which constitute the force assigned to Com. Perry. The two first of these, the Macedonian and the Vandelia, are now nearly ready for see, and may be expected to take their departure during the month of December. The Alleghany is walting only for the completion of her engine, and will be dispatched as soon as its finished. The store-ships Supply, Licut. Sinclair, and Southampton, Lieut. Boyle, are also attached to the squadron, and are already on their way to their appointed station.

squadron, and are already on their way to their appointed station.

The Pacific squadron, under the command of Commodore Charles L. McAuley, has been composed of the frigate Retrian, commanded by Commander McKean, as hagship of the squadron; the frigate St. Lawrence, Captain Dulany; the sloops of war St. Mary's, Commander Magnuder; Pertsmouth, Commander Dornin; Falmouth, Commander Petigrew; Vandalia, Commander Gardner, and Vincennes, Commander Hudson. The Falmouth, Vandalia, Vincennes, and the two store-ships Lexington and Southampton, also attached to the squadron, have returned home within the last two or three months. The Raritan, with Commander McAuley on board, is now also on her homeward voyage, and may be looked for in the course of the month of January. This squadron has been actively employed in cruising near the Sandwich Islands, from the Straits of Fuca and Puger's Soundin Oregon to Fanama on the North American coast, and along the from the Straits of Fuca and Puget's Soundin Oregon to Panama on the North American coast, and along the whole line of South American coast, and along the whole line of South American coast, and along the whole line of South American coast, and along the coast of the Galipagos Islands and the adjacent seas, while one or more of its vessels have been kept in constant intercourse with every port familiar to our commore from California to Valparaiso. In the new arrangement of this squadron it will be put under the command of Captain Dulsny; and the raze independence, the sloops of war Faimouth and St. Mary's, will be dispatched with no more delay than may be necessary for their caujument. The store-ship Fredonia, having performed her service in this squadron, has lately been sent on a voyage to California as a transport of troops, and will, when released from that duty, be established at Valparaiso in charge of the public stores at that port.

that duty, be established at Valparaiso in charge of the public stores at that port.

The African squadron is under the command of Commodere Lavallette, whose dag ship is the sloop-of-war Germentown, Commander Nicholas. Besides this vessel, it is composed of the sloop-of-war John Adems, Commander Baron, and Dale, Commander Lavalner, and the brigs Beinbridge, Lieut. Manning, and Perry, Lieut. Page. Commodere Lavallette, having nearly completed the period of his cruise, will return to the United States in the Germantown, as soon as he can be relieved by Commander Mayo, who will sail in the month of December in the frigate Constitution, with Commander Rudd in command. The Dale will be replaced by the Marion, Commander Howard, which is now ready to sail. The steamer Vixen will be added to this command, for such rapid communication with the coast, and the trading points on the rivers, as the duties assigned to the squadron constantly require.

on constantly require.

The time has come, perhaps, when it may be properly commended to the notice of Congress to inquire into the necessity of further continuing the regular employ-ment of a squadron on this coast. The slave trade may ment of a squadron on this coast. The slave trade may be said to be now driven into a comparatively narrow space on the southern portion of the coast, and confined to North and South Guines, while the measures recently adopted in Brazil encourage the hope that this infamous traffic will soon be abandoned altogether. A few small vessels added to the Brazilian squadron, and directed to cruise in the track of the slave ships, may be found effectual to suppress the last efforts of that forbidden commerce.

fectual to suppress the last efforts of that forbidden com-nerce.

The squadron on the Coast of Brazil is commanded by Commodore McKeever, and is composed only of his flag ship, the frigate Congress, Commander Pearson, and the sloop of war Jamestown, Captain Downing, with the store-ship Rehief, Lieutenant Hitchcock. Commodore McKeever will return in the spring, with his ship, and his place will be supplied by Captain Salter, who has re-ceived preparatory orders to the frigate Savaanah, to be commanded by Commander Mercer. Commodore Silas H. Stringham has command of the Mediterranean squad-ron, in the frigate Cumberland, Commander Torner. His force consists of the steamer San Jacinto, Captain Crabb, and the sloops-of-war St. Louis, Commander Ingrahun, and Levant, Commander Goldsborough. The squadron will probably be reinforced hereafter by the seamer Princetor, or the Saranac, if either of these vessels may be spared from the service at home. We have been enabled, through the exertions of Commodore Stringham, to obtain a service of the service of Commodore Stringham,

The squadron on the Coast of the United Stabs, or the Home Squadron, under the command of Commodore J. Newton, consists at this time of the frigate Columbia, the flag ship of the Commodore, and commanded by Commander, Pendergast; the steamer Saranac, Capt. Long; the sloops-tiwer Albany, Commander Gerry, and Cyane, Commander Hollins; and the steamer Fulton, Cemmander Jackson. The steam frigate Powhatan, Capt. Mervine, was, a short time ago, attached to this squadron, and immediately dispatched, with the Commodore on board, on special service to the ports of Havana and Vera Cruz. Upon his return from this voyage, it was found necessary, in consequence of the mayana and vera Cruz. Upon his return from this voyage, it was found necessary, in consequence of the disability of the Princeton, to change her station, and place her in the East India Squadron. The steamer Sarenc, detailed for duty in the Home Squadron, sailed on the 4th of October last for Rio de Janeiro, under the compand of Cant. Long. physical decisions of the compand of Cant. Long. on the 4th of October last for Rio de Janeiro, under the command of Capt. Long, giving conveyance to the last Brazilian Charge d'Afhaires, the Chevelier de Lodre, to to the Seat of his own Government. Capt. Long will be back, it is supposed, in a few weeks, to reassume his position in the squadron. The Cyane has been recently ordered to cruise in the neighborhood of the Island of Ches, and to visit the port of Havana. The Albany is ordered to the same quarter, and will, for the present, remain at Ponsacola.

Of the Japan Expedition the Secretary speaks at least the follows:

length as follows:

"During the past year the attention of this Department, in conjunction with the Department of State, has been directed to the enjoyment of the East Indian squadron in an enterprise of great moment to the commercial interests of the country—the endeavor to establish relations of smity and commerce with the Empire of Japan.

of Japan.
"The long interdict which has denied to strangers ac of Japan.

"The long interdict which has denied to strangers access to the ports or territory of that country, and the singularly inhospitable laws, which its government has adopted to secure the exclusion, having been productive, et late years, of gross oppression and cruelty to chizens of the United States, it has been thought expedient to take some effective measure to promote a better understanding with this populous and semi-barbarous Empire; to make the effert, not only to obtainfrom them the observance of the rights of humanity to such of our people as may be driven by necessity apon their coasts, but, also, to promote the higher and more valuable end of permaiting them to shandon their unprofitable policy of seclusion, and gradually to take a place in that general association of commerce, in which their resources and industry would equally enable them to confer beachits upon others, and the truits of a higher civilization upon themselves.

"There events have forced upon the people of America and Europe the consideration of the question how is:

There events have forced upon the people of America and Europe the consideration of the question how far it is consistent with the rights of the civilized world to defer to those inconvenient and unsocial customs by which a nation capable of contributing to the relief of the wants of humanity shall be permitted to renounce that duty: whether any nation may claim to be exemption the admitted Christian obligation of hospitality to those strangers whom the vocation of commerce, or the lawful pursuits of industry, may have haldentally brought in need of its assistance; and the still stronger case, whether the enlightened world will tolerate the infliction of punishment or continuelicus treatment upon the unfortunate voyager, whom the casualties of the seamay have compelled to an unwilling infraction of a barbarous law.

may have compelled to an unwilling infraction of a bar-barous law.

"The extension of the domain of the United States to the shores of the Pacific, the rupid settlement of Cal-liornia and Oregon, the opening of the highway across the latinums of Central America, the great addition to our navigation imployed in trade with Asiatic nation, and the increased activity of our whating ships in the vicinity of the northern coasts of Japan, are now pres-ing upon the consideration of this Government the sh-sclute necessity of reviewing our relations to those sea-ern communities which he contiguous to the path of our trade. The enforcement of a more liberal system of in-tercourse upon China has met the approval of the dvil-tized world, and its benefits are seen and felt not less re-markably in the progress of that ancient Empire itself, then in the activity which it has already imparted to the pursuit of eastern commerce, China is awaking from the letharry of a thousand years, to the percentum of the spirit of the present era, and is now furnishing her